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Annotated agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly

I. Introduction

The present document brings up to date the information contained in the annotated preliminary list (A/55/100). It provides annotations relating to items 129 to 152 and 166 to 179 of the agenda (A/55/251) and contains annex VIII to document A/55/100.

II. Annotated agenda

129. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1998, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to the Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the Angola peace accords. By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council authorized the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1106 (1997), by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 1997. By its resolution 1118 (1997), the Security Council decided to establish, as of 1 July, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) with an initial mandate of four months until 31 October 1997. The mandate of MONUA was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1229 (1999), by which the Council took note of the fact that the mandate of MONUA expired on 26 February 1999 and endorsed the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the technical liquidation of the Observer Mission.

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At its fifty-fourth session,[1] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/1018) on the findings, observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audits of the procurement process in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/52/881, annex); called upon the Secretary-General to provide additional information on the measures being taken by the Secretariat further to improve procurement activities in the field and to enhance control and accountability, within the context of the report on management irregularities causing financial losses to the Organization, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/225 of 8 June 1999; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly, prior to the second part of its resumed fifty-fourth session, providing a concrete plan to correct procurement-related problems in peacekeeping operations (resolution 54/17 A).

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fourth session,[1] the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the above-mentioned report to its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/462 B).

Also at the second part of its fifty-fourth session,[1] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola the amount of $7,607,900 gross ($7,222,700 net) for the liquidation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of $7,441,540 gross ($7,083,840 net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 53/228 and inclusive of the amount of $5,274,800 gross ($4,875,100 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $7,607,900 ($7,222,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; decided further that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $385,200 approved for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; decided to appropriate the amount of $151,916 gross ($137,671 net) for the liquidation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $7,278 gross ($6,159 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,138 gross ($1,012 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, and decided also that no action would be taken on the apportionment of the said amounts at that stage; took note of the unencumbered balance of $149,500 gross and of the additional requirements of $787,600 net in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, and decides to defer action thereon until its review of the final performance information on the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission; requested the Secretary-General to present a more detailed explanation of the amounts required for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, including the impact of the retroactive application of the new procedures for contingent-owned equipment for the Verification Mission and the Observer Mission, to be provided no later than at its resumed fifty-fifth session; and decided to keep under review the amounts budgeted for provision for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment (resolution 54/17 B).

[1] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 129):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/809, A/54/812 and A/54/866;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/831 and A/54/841;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/504/Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 54/17 A and B;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM and MONUA (resolution 54/17 B);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to improve procurement activities in the field (resolution 54/17 A and decision 54/462 B), A/54/866;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

(b) Other activities

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up a United Nations observer unit (Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)). In its resolution 689 (1991), the Council noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having subsequently reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 5 April 2000, concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained and decided to review the question once again by 6 October 2000 (see S/2000/286).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[2] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIKOM the amount of $52,710,270 gross ($50,287,503 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $2,501,232 gross ($2,116,566 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $391,038 gross ($347,937 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, a two-thirds share of that amount, equivalent to $33,525,000 to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to the review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of the Mission; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, equivalent to $33,525,000, to apportion among Member States the amount of $19,185,270 gross ($16,762,503 net), representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, to be apportioned at a monthly rate of $1,598,773 gross ($1,396,875 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; decided further that, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective

[2] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 130 (a)):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/709 and A/54/736;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.3;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/510/Add.1;
(d) Resolution 54/18 B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.71, 72 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

share of the unencumbered balance of $894,967 gross ($643,967 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $2,182,900 gross ($1,931,900 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, their share of the unencumbered balance of $894,967 gross ($643,967 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 would be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided also that two thirds of the net unencumbered balance of $1,931,900, equivalent to $1,287,933 would be returned to the Government of Kuwait (resolution 54/18 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 54/18 B), A/54/709;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee, A/54/841 and Add.3.

131. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

The Security Council, by its resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999, decided to establish until 31 August 1999, the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). By its resolution 1257 (1999) of 3 August 1999, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 1999 and, by its resolution 1262 (1999), further extended the mandate of UNAMET until 30 November 1999.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $52,531,100 for UNAMET and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission (resolution 53/240).

At its fifty-fourth session,[3] the General Assembly decided to revise the level of appropriation to the Special Account for UNAMET for the period from 5 May to 30 September 1999 (phase I) to a total amount of $54,428,400 gross ($52,941,100 net); noted that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Settlement of the Question of East Timor paid and pledged thus far amounted to $43,834,700 and in-kind contributions were valued at $3,438,700; also decided to apportion the amount of $7,155,000 gross ($5,667,700 net) in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to $28,037,100 gross ($27,080,700 net), in addition to the commitment authority up to $10 million granted by the Advisory Committee on 9 September 1999, for the requirements of phase II of UNAMET (resolution 54/20 A).

At its resumed fifth-fourth session,[3] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMET an additional amount of $26,913,800 gross ($26,499,800 net); and also decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $23,241,600 gross ($22,827,600 net) in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 54/20 B).

[3] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 169):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/380 and A/54/775;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/406 and A/54/802;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/505 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 54/20 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.4, 13, 57 and 58;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.43 and 95.

Documents:

(a) Performance report for the period from 5 May to 30 November 1999;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

132. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

The Security Council, by its resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for an initial period of six months and decided that UNAMSIL would take over the substantive civilian and military components and functions, as well as the assets, of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), which had been established under Council resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998. By its resolution 1270 (1999), the Council also decided that the mandate of UNOMSIL, should terminate immediately upon the establishment of UNAMSIL.

The mandate entrusted to UNAMSIL under the terms of Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) was to: cooperate with the Government and other parties in the implementation of the peace agreement; assist the Government in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan; establish a presence at key locations; ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel; monitor adherence to the ceasefire agreement; encourage and support the creation of confidence-building mechanisms; facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support the operation of United Nations civilian officials; and provide support, as requested, for the constitutional elections. Subsequently, by its resolution 1289 (2000), the Security Council revised the mandate of the Mission to include the following additional tasks: provide security at key locations and government buildings; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; coordinate with and assist the law enforcement authorities in common areas of deployment; and guard weapons, ammunition and other military equipment collected from ex-combatants and assist in their disposal or destruction.

By its resolution 1289 (2000), the Security Council extended the revised mandate of UNAMSIL for a period of six months from the date of adoption of the resolution.

At its fifty-fourth session,[4] the General Assembly decided to continue to use the Special Account established for the Observer Mission (UNOMSIL) for UNAMSIL; decided also to appropriate the amount of $200 million gross ($197,765,100 net) for the maintenance and provisional expansion of UNOMSIL and the establishment and maintenance of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of $52,971,600 gross ($52,687,600 net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $161,666,667 gross ($159,860,123 net) for the Observer Mission and for UNAMSIL for the period from

[4] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 150 and 172):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/455; A/54/633; A/54/778; and A/54/820;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General (A/54/234);
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/490, A/54/647 and A/54/858;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/686 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 54/241 A and B;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.47, 49, 63 and 74;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.44, 88 and 98.

1 July 1999 to 21 April 2000; and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $38,333,333 gross ($37,904,977 net) for the period from 22 April to 30 June 2000 for the maintenance of UNAMSIL at a monthly rate of $16,666,667 gross ($16,480,425 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 21 April 2000 (resolution 54/241).

The General Assembly, at its resumed fifty-fourth session[4] decided to reduce the appropriation authorized for UNOMSIL under the terms of its resolution 53/29 of 20 November 1998 from $22 million gross ($21,279,800 net), to $16,167,100 gross ($15,706,550 net), equal to the amount apportioned among Member States for the period from 13 July 1998 to 13 March 1999, and to extend the period covered by the apportionment until 30 June 1999; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for UNAMSIL and apportioned among Member States the amount of $65,789,000 gross ($66,606,500 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of $200 million gross ($197,765,100 net) already appropriated and apportioned under the terms of its resolution 54/241 A of 23 December 1999; decided further to appropriate the amount of $504,399,051 gross ($496,545,461 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $23,931,281 gross ($20,250,873 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $3,741,370 gross ($3,328,988 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $50,168,723 gross ($49,387,586 net) for the period from 1 July to 6 August 2000; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $454,230,328 gross ($447,157,875 net) for the period from 7 August 2000 to 30 June 2001 at a monthly rate of $42,033,254 gross ($41,378,788 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 6 August 2000; and decided further to credit Member States their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $3,283,300 gross ($3,309,550 net) in respect of the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, based on the Member States' fulfilment of its financial obligations to the Mission (resolution 54/241 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMSIL and UNAMSIL (resolutions 54/241 A and B).

133. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The Security Council, by its resolution 1244 (1999), established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) for an initial period of 12 months, to continue thereafter, unless the Council decided otherwise.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[5] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $220 million gross ($207,407,400 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000;

[5] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 166):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/807;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and A/54/842;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/674/Add.1;
(d) Resolution 54/245 B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.72-74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion that amount among Member States for the same period in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 2000; and decided also that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $12,592,600 approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000 (resolution 54/245 B).

134. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

The Security Council, by its resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999, established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) for an initial period until 31 January 2001.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[6] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $292,069,000 gross ($283,688,500 net) for the operation of UNTAET for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2000; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $200 million gross ($194,261,300 net), for the same period, in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; emphasized that no peacekeeping mission would be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in UNTAET (resolution 54/246 C).

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1301 (2000) of 31 May 2000, by which the mandate was extended until 31 July 2000.

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fourth session,[7] the General Assembly decided to reduce the appropriation authorized for MINURSO for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30

[6] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 173):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/769/Add.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/875;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/687/Add.2;
(d) Resolution 54/246 C;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.72, 73 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

[7] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 131):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/780 and A/54/785;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.7;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/899;
(d) Resolution 54/268;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

June 1999 under the terms of Assembly resolutions 52/228 B of 26 June 1998 and 53/18 A of 2 November 1999 from the amount of $60 million gross ($55,918,800 net) to the amount of $46,031,077 gross ($43,001,827 net), equal to the amount apportioned among Member States for the period from 1 July 1998 to 31 March 1999, and to extend the period covered by the apportionment until 30 June 1999; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $49,317,037 gross ($45,078,102 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $2,339,659 gross ($1,979,841 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $365,778 gross ($325,461 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base to be apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, among Member States at a monthly rate of $4,109,753 gross ($3,756,509 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 31 July 2000; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,423,377 gross ($603,627 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/268).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (resolution 54/268);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

136. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994. The mandate of UNMOT has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was 1274 (1999), which extended the mandate until 15 May 2000.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[8] the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation; decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission would be credited their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $3,639,400 gross ($3,213,100 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; and decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of that balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/272).

[8] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 141):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/705;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/822 and A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/903;
(d) Resolution 54/272;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (resolution 54/272);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force

The Security Council, by its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995 decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1142 (1997), of 4 December 1997, the Security Council extended the mandate of the Force for a final period until 31 August 1998, but in its resolution 1186 (1998) of 21 July 1998, in view of the situation on the ground, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Force for a period of six months until 28 February 1999 and authorized an increase in its troop strength up to 1,050. The mandate of UNPREDEP was not extended beyond that date.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[9] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to retain the amount of $904,000 from the unencumbered balance of $1,161,700 gross ($1,104,300 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 to cover the costs of outstanding claims from a Government for the rotation of its troops during the prior period; decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force would be credited their respective share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $257,700 gross ($200,300 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1999; and decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their obligations to the Force, their share of that balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/275).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPREDEP (resolution 54/275);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

138. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974, by resolution 350 (1974). Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Council, most recently, by resolution 1300 (2000), by which the mandate was extended until 30 November 2000.

[9] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 146):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/740;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/824 and A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/906;
(d) Resolution 54/275;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[10] the General Assembly noted that some of the concerns regarding the improvement of the working conditions of the local staff in UNDOF had been addressed; requested the Secretary-General to continue the process of improving the working conditions of the local staff, including by making allowance for difficulties resulting from the relocation of the headquarters of the Force from Damascus to Camp Faouar, through mutual and fruitful dialogue; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $36,975,496 gross ($35,924,037 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $1,754,501 gross ($1,484,675 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $274,295 gross ($244,062 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, the said amount to be assessed among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force; decided also that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,051,459 approved for the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $1,737,600 gross ($1,590,300 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of that balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided also, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 13 of resolution 53/226, to credit back to Member States the amount of $4,022,162 during the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the net surplus balance of $8,022,162 held in the suspense account for the Force (resolution 54/266).

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 by its resolution 425 (1978) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Security Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1288 (2000) of 31 January 2000, which extended the mandate until 31 July 2000.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[10] the General Assembly, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 52/237 and paragraph 11 of resolution 53/227, stressed once again that Israel would pay the amount of $1,284,633 resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $146,833,694 gross ($141,889,841 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $6,967,059 gross ($5,895,590

[10] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda items 128 (a) and (b)):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/54/707 and Corr.1, and A/54/732;
  - (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/54/708 and A/54/724;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.1 and Add.2;
- (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/54/896 and A/54/897;
- (d) Resolutions 54/266 and 54/267;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59-61, 72 and 74;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,089,216 gross ($969,161 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 July 2000; decided also to set off against the apportionment provided for in paragraphs 16 and 20 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $4,943,853 approved for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $8,329,300 gross ($8,084,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of that balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/267).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 54/266);

(ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 54/267);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

139. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion among Member States the amount of $32,462,900 gross ($25,691,600 net) appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/255, to be offset by an equal amount from miscellaneous income. However, all resources from miscellaneous income had already been fully utilized to defray expenditures previously incurred by the mission, thus resulting in a negative fund balance (resolution 32/239).

At its fifty-fourth session,[11] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on losses of United Nations property in peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997; and concurred with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee (decision 54/484).

[11] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 132):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/669 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/910;
(d) Decision 54/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.69 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

140. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of the Force were increased by the Council in subsequent resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peacekeeping operations as follows: by resolution 981 (1995), it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995), it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995), it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

By its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the international Implementation Force established under the Peace Agreement, had taken place. That occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation the UNPREDEP become an independent mission.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[12] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to retain an amount of $1,193,000 gross ($963,300 net) from the amount of $1,199,200 gross ($1,070,300 net) concurred in by the Advisory Committee from the unencumbered balance of $3,467,200 gross ($4,094,200 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 to meet the cost of completing the liquidation of the mission; also authorized the Secretary-General to retain an amount of $179,899,700 gross and net from the balance of appropriations of $304,179,027 gross ($304,955,370 net) to meet the cost of outstanding government claims; requested the Secretary-General to present a more detailed explanation of the amounts required for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment, including the impact of the retroactive application of the new procedures for contingent-owned equipment in the context of the final report on the combined Forces, and to reconsider the question at its fifty-fifth session; decided to keep under review the amounts budgeted for provision for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment; and decided also to suspend for the immediate future the provisions of United Nations financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (*d*) in respect of the remaining surplus of $124,279,327 gross ($125,055,670 net) in order to allow for reimbursements to troop contributors and in the

[12] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 133):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/803;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/835;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/900;
(d) Resolution 54/269;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

light of the cash shortage of the combined Forces, and requested the Secretary-General to provide an updated report in one year (resolution 54/269).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (resolution 54/269);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

141. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

During the second part of the resumed fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Bureau (A/C.5/54/L.57), the Fifth Committee, at its 74th meeting, on 2 June 2000, decided to postpone consideration of this item to the fifty-fifth session.

142. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

During the second part of the resumed fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Bureau (A/C.5/54/L.57), the Fifth Committee postponed consideration of this item to the fifty-fifth session (A/C.5/54/SR.74).

143. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that it be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended the mandate of UNFICYP, usually for periods of six months at a time. The latest extension was by resolution 1283 (1999), for a further period ending on 15 June 2000.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peacekeeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[13] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP the amount of $43,422,065 gross ($41,404,128 net) for

[13] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 136):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/704 and A/54/729;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.4;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/901;
(d) Resolution 54/270;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of an amount of $2,060,180 gross ($1,743,344 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations, and an amount of $322,085 gross ($286,584 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of the Force, equivalent to $13,801,375, by the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece, to apportion among Member States the amount of $23,120,690 gross ($21,102,753 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, at a monthly rate of $1,926,724 gross ($1,758,563 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there would be set off against the apportionment their respective share of the unencumbered balance of $374,000 gross ($421,700 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, their share of the unencumbered balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations; and decided also to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993 (resolution 54/270).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 54/270);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

144. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1287 (2000), by which the Council extended the mandate for a new period terminating on 31 July 2000.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[14] the General Assembly decided to apportion the additional amount of $290,200 gross ($485,200 net) already appropriated by it under its resolution 53/232 for the period ending 30 June 1998, taking into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $195,000 approved for the Observer Mission for the period ending 30 June 1998; decided also to appropriate the amount of $1,076,720 gross ($1,073,320 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period ending 30 June 1999, from the amount of $1,534,400 gross ($1,426,600 net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and to apportion this amount among Member States and to set off against this apportionment, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $3,400 approved for the Observer Mission for the

[14] References to the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 137):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/721 and A/54/735;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.5;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/902;
(d) Resolution 54/271;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

period ending 30 June 1999; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIG the amount of $30,048,197 gross ($28,295,699 net) for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $1,425,532 gross ($1,206,299 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $222,865 gross ($198,300 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $2,504,016 gross and ($2,357,975 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2000 and 2001, subject to the extension by the Security Council of the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 31 July 2000; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 18 and 20 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,606,457 approved for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 August 2000 to 30 June 2001 (resolution 54/271).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (resolution 54/271);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

145. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

During the second part of the resumed fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Bureau (A/C.5/54/L.57), the Fifth Committee postponed consideration of this item to the fifty-fifth session (A/C.5/54/SR.74).

146. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

During the second part of the resumed fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, on the recommendation of its Bureau (A/C.5/54/L.57), the Fifth Committee postponed consideration of this item to the fifty-fifth session (A/C.5/54/SR.74).

147. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

During the second part of the resumed fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee postponed consideration of this item to the fifty-fifth session.

148. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Security Council, by its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force. The Mission is known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 1174 (1998), the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 21 June 1999.

The Security Council authorized the deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in its resolution 779 (1992). By its resolution 1285 (2000), the Council authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula

until 15 July 2000. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

At its resumed fifty-fourth session,[15] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIBH the amount of $158,707,667 gross ($149,375,001 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $7,530,382 gross ($6,372,279 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $1,177,285 gross ($1,047,522 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base, to be assessed, as an ad hoc arrangement, on Member States at a monthly rate of $13,225,639 gross ($12,447,917 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for 2000 and 2001, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 30 June 2000; decided also that there would be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $9,332,666 approved for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; decided further that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 12 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $19,642,720 gross ($17,805,020 net) for the period ending 30 June 1999; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $19,642,720 gross ($17,805,020 net) for the period ending 30 June 1999 would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/273).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (resolution 54/273);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

149. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and the Civilian Police Support Group

The Security Council, by its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) for an initial period of twelve months. By its resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997 the Council noted the termination of UNTAES on 15 January 1998 and established, with effect from 16 January 1998, the Civilian Police Support Group for a single period of up to nine months. The mandate of the Civilian Police Support Group terminated on 15 October 1998.

[15] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 144):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/697 and A/54/712;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841 and Add.6;
(c) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services: A/54/683;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/904;
(e) Resolution 54/273;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

At its second resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[16] the General Assembly decided that Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES and the Support Group, would be credited their respective share of the remaining unencumbered balance of $601,200 gross ($541,500 net) for the period ending 30 June 1998 and of the unencumbered balance of $263,160 gross ($359,960 net) for the period ending 30 June 1999; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES and the Support Group, their share of that balance for the same periods would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/274).

150. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

The Security Council, by its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH). The mandate of UNSMIH terminated on 31 July 1997. By its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997 the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) for a single four-month period beginning on 1 August 1997. By its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH). The mandate of MIPONUH terminated on 15 March 2000, in accordance with Council resolution 1277 (1999) of 30 November 1999.

At its second resumed fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[17] the General Assembly decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the mission to credit their share of the unencumbered balance of $3,707,700 gross ($3,435,600 net) for the period ending 30 June 1999; and decided also that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $3,707,700 gross ($3,435,600 net) for the period ending 30 June 1999 would be offset against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/276).

[16] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 145):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/713;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/823 and A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/905;
(d) Resolution 54/274;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

[17] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 147):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/757;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/54/825 and A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/907;
(d) Resolution 54/276;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.59, 60 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

151. Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

In connection with this item, at its fifty-fourth session,[18] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on losses of United Nations property in peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1997; and concurred with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee (decision 54/484).

152. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic

By its resolution 1159 (1998) of 27 March 1998, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) with effect from 15 April 1998 for an initial period of three months until 15 July 1998, and decided that the military component of MINURCA would not exceed 1,350 personnel. The mandate of the Mission has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999, by which the Council extended the mandate of MINURCA until 15 February 2000, with a view to ensuring a short and gradual transition from United Nations peacekeeping involvement in the Central African Republic to a post-conflict peace-building presence.

At its fifty-fourth session in June 2000,[19] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURCA the amount of $7,730,200 gross ($7,496,600 net) for the maintenance and liquidation of the Mission for the period ending 30 June 2000, in addition to the amount of $33,367,875 gross ($32,572,675 net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 53/238 of 8 June 1999 and inclusive of the amount of $6,701,900 gross and net, previously authorized by the Advisory Committee; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $33,367,875 gross ($32,572,675 net) already apportioned under the terms of Assembly resolution 53/238, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $7,730,200 gross ($7,496,600 net) for the period ending 30 June 2000; decided further to appropriate the amount of $119,726 gross ($106,147 net) for the continuation of activities relating to the liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $3,396 gross ($2,874 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of $530 gross ($473 net) for the United Nations Logistics Base; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there would be set off against their apportionment their respective share of the

[18] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 148):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/669 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/841;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/910;
(d) Decision 54/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.69 and 74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.98.

[19] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 149):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/851 and A/54/857;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/865;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/908;
(d) Resolution 54/277;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee A/C.5/54/SR.72-74;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.98.

unencumbered balance of $3,193,900 gross ($3,238,500 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1999; and decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of that balance for the same period would be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 54/277).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURCA (resolution 54/277);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

166. Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established on 25 May 1993 by the Security Council in resolution 827 (1993).

In accordance with article 11 of its statute as originally adopted, the International Tribunal consisted, inter alia, of two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber. At its resumed forty-seventh session, in September 1993, the General Assembly elected eleven judges, composing those Chambers (decision 47/328). In accordance with article 12 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of the judges so elected expired on 16 November 1997. Prior to that date, the Assembly, at its resumed fifty-first session, in May 1997, elected eleven judges for a new term of office (decision 51/319 A). The term of office of the judges so elected is due to expire on 16 November 2001.

On 13 May 1998, the Security Council, by its resolution 1166 (1998), decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal. The Council also decided that three additional judges would be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional Trial Chamber.

At its fifty-third session in October 1998, the General Assembly elected the three judges of the third Trial Chamber (decision 53/307). In accordance with Security Council resolution 1166 (1998), the judges so elected will serve until the date of the expiry of the terms of office of the eleven judges who were elected by the Assembly in 1997.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (curricula vitae of candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations).

167. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By its resolution 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, the Security Council, under its authority, decided that the personnel authorized under its resolutions 1258 (1999) and 1273 (1999), including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel shall constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 1 March

2000. Subsequently, by its resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, the Security Council authorized the expansion of MONUC and decided that MONUC should have the following mandate: to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire; to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces; to develop an action plan for the overall implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement by all concerned; to work with the parties to obtain the release of all prisoners of war, military captives and remains; to supervise and verify the disengagement and redeployment of the parties' forces; within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related material to the field; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring; to cooperate closely with the Facilitator of the National Dialogue; and to deploy mine action experts to assess the scope of the mine and unexploded ordnance problem. The Security Council, by its resolution 1291 (2000), also extended the mandate of MONUC until 31 August 2000.

At the first part of its resumed fifty-fourth session,[20] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000 in an amount not exceeding $200 million gross ($199,760,000 net), inclusive of the amount of $41,011,200 gross ($40,771,200 net) previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Mission; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $200 million gross ($199,760,000 net) among Member States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in September 2000, a comprehensive report on the financing of the Mission, including full budget estimates and information on the utilization of resources until the time of the submission of the report, to enable the Assembly to take action on it at the main part of its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/260 A).

At the second part of its resumed fifty-fourth session,[20] the General Assembly decided to reduce the commitment authority provided in its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000, in the amount of $200 million gross ($199,760,000 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000, to the amount of $58,681,000 gross ($58,441,000 net); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 in an amount not exceeding $141,319,000 gross ($140,827,100 net), which amount represents the difference between the commitment authority provided in its resolution 54/260 A for the period from 6 August 1999 to 30 June 2000 and the reduced commitment authority provided for in paragraph 3 of the resolution (resolution 54/260 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MONUC (resolutions 54/260 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

[20] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 175):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/808 and A/54/872;
(b) Note of the Secretary-General: A/54/237;
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/54/813;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/54/830/Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 54/260 A and B;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/54/SR.57, 58, 72-74;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.90, 95 and 98.

168. Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

At the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee discussed on 23 March 1998 the question of the United Nations International Partnership Trust Fund (subsequently renamed "United Nations Fund for International Partnerships"). The Committee had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Trust Fund (A/52/7/Add.9) based on an exchange of correspondence with the Secretary-General on the subject of the United Nations International Partnership Trust Fund.

By decision 52/466 of 31 March 1998, the General Assembly took note of the above-mentioned report and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the comments made in the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/52/SR.55), to report to it on a regular basis on the activities of the Trust Fund and other related matters.

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly further considered the issue of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly, on a regular basis, about the activities of the Fund (decision 53/475).

At the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly,[21] the Fifth Committee decided to postpone to the fifty-fifth session consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships and related matters.

169. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations

By a letter dated 30 June 2000 (A/55/141 and Add.1-3), the representatives of Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Zambia requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" in the provisional agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

By a letter dated 28 June 2000 (A/55/193), the Permanent Representative of Chile requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 10 July 2000 (A/55/195), the Permanent Representative of Argentina requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 10 July 2000 (A/55/196), the Permanent Representative of Panama requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

[21] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 119):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/664 and Add.1-3;
(b) A/C.5/54/SR.9.

By a letter dated 11 July 2000 (A/55/197), the Permanent Representative of France requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Ad hoc scale of assessments for the United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 13 July 2000 (A/55/198), the Permanent Representative of Canada requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 24 July 2000 (A/55/199), the Permanent Representative of Australia requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 7 July 2000 (A/55/224), the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 14 July 2000 (A/55/225), the Permanent Representative of Norway requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

By a letter dated 14 August 2000 (A/55/230), the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations".

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include one single item in the agenda entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

170. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

By a letter dated 12 July 2000 (A/55/191), the Permanent Representative of Italy requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

171. Observer status for the Inter-American Development Bank in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 27 July 2000 (A/55/192), the Permanent Representative of Argentina requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

172. Observer status for the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 14 August 2000 (A/55/226), the Permanent Representative of Sweden requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

173. Towards global partnerships

By a letter dated 4 August 2000 (A/55/228), the representative of Germany requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

174. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

By a letter dated 11 August 2000 (A/55/229), the Permanent Representative of Guyana requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

175. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

By a letter dated 15 August 2000 (A/55/231), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned supplementary item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

176. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

By a note dated 25 August 2000 (A/55/232), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned additional item in the agenda.

On 11 September 2000 (see A/55/PV.9), the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/55/250), to include the item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

177. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

By its decision 54/501 of 5 September 2000 (see A/54/PV.100), the General Assembly included the item "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization" in the draft agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

178. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo

By its decision 54/502 of 5 September 2000 (see A/54/PV.100), the General Assembly included the item "Aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of the fifty-fifth session.

179. Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe (A/54/238).

At its fifty-fourth session,[22] the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly, for a duration of three days, to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it; decided also that the exact date of the special session, as well as the modalities, participation in and organization of the preparatory process and the special session, should be finalized at the earliest opportunity, at its fifty-fifth session; decided further to include in the agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" (resolution 54/283).

Document: Report of the Advisory Committee, A/55/376.

[22] References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 176):
(a) Draft resolution A/54/L.88/Rev.1 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 54/283;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.100.

Annex VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in document A/55/100 and in the present document:

Organ	*Item in document A/55/100*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	166
Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters	76
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	85
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Committee against Torture	116 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (a)
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (h)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Information	88
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	163
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	109
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	114
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	84
Committee on the Rights of the Child	112
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	17 (i)
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Human Rights Committee	116 (a)
International Law Commission	161
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	87

Organ	*Item in document A/53/100*
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	165
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	86
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (b)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	94 (a)
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	83
United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (f)
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	85